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BY O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

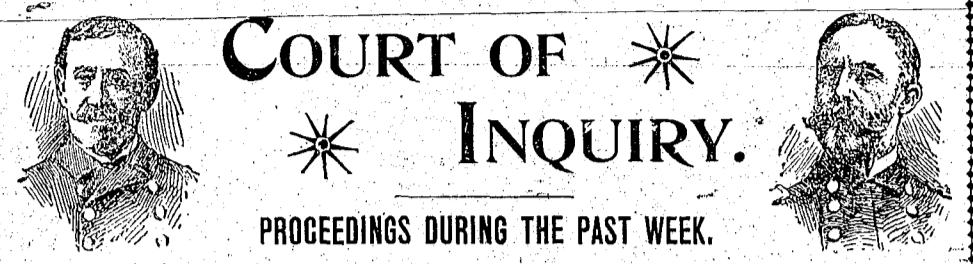
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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

NUMBER 37.



COURT OF INQUIRY.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Nineteenth Day.

Rear Admiral Schley won the most favorable point developed at the court of inquiry on this day, inasmuch as Lieutenant Holden, the watch officer of the Scorpion, testified that the information that officer had with Roney and Watson, in which Captain Chadwick is alleged to have approved the blockade.

"We don't want any conversations here. We want the facts, and you know that we want nothing else but the facts," said Admiral Dewey impatiently to Mr. Rayner, who was directed to withdraw the question.

Mr. Rayner contended that it was perfectly proper to admit the conversation in question, as it tended to show that Captain Chadwick had endorsed the blockade at one time and had at another protested against Schley being congratulated for the character of it.

Speaking of his knowledge of the code of signals arranged with the insurgents, Captain Cook's testimony was in favor of Captain Cook's statement that he had been communicated to him by Commander McCulla, who did not care to have anything said about it, as he (McCulla) expected to go back to Cienfuegos the next day, May 20. Owing to the difficulty in getting supplies at Key West, McCulla

had found an entry reading: "No news from the Spaniards." This entry corresponds exactly with the log of the Brooklyn and with the claims made by Rear Admiral Schley.

More hard blows were given the official chart plotting the positions of the Spanish and American vessels during the battle of Santiago which were prepared by the Board of Navigators. Lieutenant Commander Schmitz, the navigator of the Iowa and a member of the board, testified that he protested against signing the report accompanying the chart, as it was inaccurate. He said the chart was a compromise and that he had been persuaded to sign it by Commander Wainwright, the president of the board, who said it was the best the navigators could agree to if they sat until doomsday.

Schmitz said he objected to the chart as it gave the Iowa too much speed. According to the position of that vessel on the chart, the Iowa would have been forced to steam at the rate of eighteen knots instead of nine, which was the speed the ship was making. He also objected to the chart because it placed the Brooklyn too near to the mouth of Santiago harbor.

This officer testified that the Spanish ships did not attempt to ram the Brooklyn when they left Santiago the morning of the battle. He also swore that the attack of May 31 was directed at the Colon and not at the shore batteries as had been contended. He said this action was not a reconnaissance, but an attempt to sink the Colon.

Lieutenant Commander Grant, the watch officer of the Massachusetts, said he knew of no instructions from Admiral Schley as to what should be done in the event of meeting the enemy. The progress of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago was slow, according to this witness. His distances relating to the blockade of Santiago were extreme. He said the fleet was between from six to ten miles distant from the mouth of the harbor during the day and night and that the vessels of the squadron steamed a distance of five and six miles east and west of the harbor.

Although Lieutenant Commander Grant was sure that the action of May 31 was intended to sink the Colon, he testified that Admiral Schley upon leaving the Massachusetts had said: "The reconnaissance had developed the strength of the battery and that it was satisfactory."

Twenty-first Day.

It was proven beyond question at the court of inquiry that Schley did not receive positive orders from Sampson to go to Santiago until June 30, and that he had no definite information from Sampson as to the presence of the Spanish fleet in the harbor until that date.

Schley himself had seen this information on May 29, and had been at Santiago two weeks before he received Sampson's positive order.

This was the most important development at the short session of the court of inquiry, which was marked by wrangling and bad feeling from beginning to end. There was a tilt between the attorneys Captain Lundy charging Mr. Rayner with making inaccurate statements. Later Mr. Rayner called the matter to the attention of the court. The judge advocate made a lame apology, but it was satisfied to the court, as the president said it covered the case.

Another important fact brought out was that there was a delay of thirty-six hours on the part of Sampson in sending to Schley what was believed to be reliable information regarding the presence of the Spaniards in Santiago. Early on the morning of May 20 Sampson received from Captain Allen the signal officer information which led Sampson to believe, according to the testimony of Lieutenant Stanton of the New York, that the Spaniards were in Santiago. Sampson waited until night to confirm the report. That night confirmation was received through Captain Allen, but for unexplained rea-

son Schley had seemed to ignore this information on May 29, and had been at Santiago two weeks before he received Sampson's positive order.

He placed the distance out of the blockade line at Cienfuegos at from one to four miles and at Santiago at from three to six miles. He expressed the opinion that in the battle of July 3 it had been the Vizcaya's intention to ram the Brooklyn.

Mr. Rayner sought to secure the introduction of a brief report of the battle of July 3, which Commodore Schley prepared for transmission to the Secretary of the Navy. It was stated that Commander Sears had taken this dispatch ashore to the Secretary, but that it never reached the Secretary, but that it covered the case.

The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 200,881,000 bushels of sixty pounds, or by 212,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerbom's Corn List of London, 2,711,600,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and Bulletin des Halles de Paris, 2,790,310,000 Winchester bushels. Our department withdraws its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in any of these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns are available.

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The Avalanche

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LOST CHILD IS FOUND

LITTLE ACTRESS AND FATHER UNITED IN CHICAGO.

Girl Taken from Home in Brazil, Ind., Ten Years Ago and Whereabouts Concealed from Relatives—Mild Weather a Check to Business.

"Unfavorable signs are rare in the business outlook. Manufacturing industries enjoy exceptional activity and most jobbers and retailers find no occasion for complaint. Mild weather is the one influence that may be charged with retarding retail merchandise distribution, yet there is general confidence, that any sales thus postponed will be made up later. The same influence is invaluable in facilitating the handling of crops, erecting buildings and other outdoor work. Although a fifth of the year is still to be had over from, including the usual interruption of elections and possible disturbance of legislation, there is ample evidence that the volume of legitimate business will largely exceed all previous records," according to Dun's review of trade. Continuing, the report says: "Fluctuations in cereals were small, with markets dull and featureless. Corn received a little further, influenced unfavorably by the insignificant shipments from Atlantic ports only 501,556 bushels for the week, compared with 2,793,887 last year and 4,747,268 in 1899."

MAN AND BOY SAIL A BIG SHIP.

FATHER FINDS LOST CHILD.

Chicago Man Regains His Daughter After Ten Years' Separation.

Little Dolly Richards, a blonde beauty of fourteen summers, has recently gone to Chicago to join her father, whom she had not seen for ten years. Mrs. Chase, an actress, in whose charge Dolly was given, disappeared from Brazil, Ind., ten years ago and never sent her address to Chicago. Strangely enough, she located at Kansas City, Kan., with her father, Mr. Schaefer, while Richards himself was for a time in Kansas City, Mo., just across the river. Finally Mrs. Chase went to Omaha last spring. She had become infatuated with her black-eyed little charge and saw a great future for her on the stage. Mrs. Chase died suddenly five years ago, leaving the little ward alone in a city full of strangers. The attention of the child savings-institute was brought to the case and the girl was taken into the hospital shelter. Through the co-operation of the Chicago Children's Aid Society the girl's father was found to be living on Colorado avenue, a brownstone front, having married again and being in good circumstances. He at once sent word to Omaha asking that his daughter be returned to him.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF GAS.

D. P. Pattin Loses His Life and Machine Shop Is Destroyed.

D. P. Pattin, one of the principal owners of the machine shops of Pattin Brothers & Co., at Marietta, Ohio, remarked that he smelled escaping gas and started to investigate the plant. A few minutes later there was a terrific explosion. Fire subsequently broke out and the building was destroyed. Mr. Pattin lost his life and a fireman rescued his body, which was burned beyond recognition. The suspicion is that he lighted a match causing the explosion. The loss to the Pattin company is \$20,000, with insurance of \$12,000.

Battle with Safe Blowers.

Armed robbers attacked the Berlin Heights Bank, Ohio, at 2 o'clock Friday morning and bled off the door of the safe. People were aroused by the explosion, and a battle followed, during which the bandits fled. Many shots were fired, but so far as known no one was injured. There was a large amount of money in the safe.

Fire at the Buffalo Fair.

New England's building at the Pan American Exposition has been destroyed by fire. The contents, consisting of rich furnishings of valuable value, costly oil paintings and other articles of great value, were also entirely destroyed. The building cost \$30,000, and the loss on the contents is estimated at \$100,000.

Study Causes of Suicide.

David Arnott, aged 21, a senior and instructor at Kentucky State College, whose home was at Troy, Ky., sought the seclusion of a friend's room on the third floor of the dormitory at noon and sent a pistol ball into his brain. Melancholia from overstudy is the only explanation offered.

Filipino Conspiracy Baited.

The vigilance of a guard in Carrizal Island of Samar disclosed a plot whereby the garrison was to be slaughtered by bolomen. The conspiracy was hatched by the local president and a priest, both of whom are under arrest.

Cost of Isthmian Canal.

The Isthmian canal commission will estimate the cost of the waterway at \$200,000,000. Panama route is found cheaper, but advisability of recommending its purchase is not yet determined.

Collision in Detroit River.

The steamer City of Cleveland, carrying 170 passengers, struck a sunken anchor in Detroit River and sank, all on board being rescued.

Rear Admiral Bunge Dead.

Rear Admiral Francis Marvin Bunge, U. S. N. (retired), died at his home in Hartford, Conn., of cancer of the tongue.

Cashier's Queer Action.

The National Bank of Boyertown, Pa., suspended because of the disappearance of the cashier and \$165,000 in securities. He wrote where the securities were, they were recovered and the bank resumed, but he is still missing and his mind is thought to be affected.

Heath Buys Salt Lake Paper.

Perry S. Heath, former First Assistant Postmaster General, and at present Secretary of the Republican national committee, has purchased the Salt Lake City Tribune.

Big Fire at Beaumont, Texas.

Fire destroyed \$200,000 worth of property in the business section of Beaumont, Texas. The fire originated in the McFaddin block. Other buildings destroyed are the Blanchett building, Gilbert building, two Sero-Pino buildings, and the Dunlap-Cunningham house.

Boys on Beach.

Martha Grasnik, an 18-year-old and pretty factory girl, whose dead body was found on the beach at Edgewater Park, Cleveland, is believed to have been murdered. It was at first thought she had drowned herself, but there was no water in the lungs.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

BANK ROBBERS AT WORK.

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN THIEVES AND CITIZENS AT DANVILLE, OHIO.

One of the most daring attempts at bank robbery in the history of Knox County, Ohio, occurred at Danville. Five charges of dynamite were used and the bank building as well as the vault were wrecked. The explosions aroused the citizens, and a pitched battle took place, during which the thieves, of whom there were eight, took to flight. They were followed to Buckeye City, where they had rigs ready and drove hurriedly away. Pursuit was at once taken up and a number of shots were exchanged until Andrew's woods were reached, where the vehicles were abandoned by the robbers, who sought cover. In the buggy was found a large quantity of chickens, potatoes and edibles of various kinds, which is taken to indicate that the gang intended to live themselves in the thick woods somewhere and camp out until the excitement incident to the robbery had died down. At least one of the robbers was wounded in the fight. Bunker Wolfe says that little if any value was secured so far as can be told.

MAN AND BOY SAIL A BIG SHIP.

MAKES A RUN OF 500 MILES BECAUSE CREW WAS ON STRIKE.

Capt. Peter Blake of the two-masted schooner R. Kanter is the hero of lake vesselmen. The R. Kanter, 112 feet long, sailed from Chicago Oct. 1 and was en route to Pine Lake, Mich., after a cargo of lumber. In leaving Chicago the crew went on a strike. He was not discouraged and with the assistance of a 16-year-old helper decided to make the voyage alone. The boy is not a sailor and was of assistance only in such work as a "landlubber" could do and in preparing the meals. The journey is 500 miles round trip and was a remarkable one. The schooner carries immense canvas and the voyage was unusually rough. Both captain and boy passed an almost sleepless time, but they brought back to Chicago the largest cargo for a two-master that has been reported for years. Capt. Blake saved \$100 in sailors' wages by the venture. He has presented the boy with a suit of oilskins and a pair of rubber boots.

SEVENTH ROBBERY ATTEMPT.

GANG DISCOVERED IN OHIO TOWN ESCAPES ON HANDCAR WITHOUT BOOTS.

A gang of robbers blew open the doors of a big safe in the store of G. Graham & Co. at Curtice, Ohio. They were discovered in the act and aroused citizens with loaded guns who took after the robbers, of whom there were about a dozen. It was evidently the same gang now looting that section. Many shots were exchanged, but the thieves made good their escape on a handcar, which they abandoned at Trowbridge, the next station east, and escaped to the woods. They left behind various tools and a bottle of nitroglycerine, but secured no booty. This is the seventh time the same store has been attacked by burglars. Once they carried off the entire stock, which was loaded into wagons.

SHOOT AND ROB PAYMASTER.

BANDITS IN KENTUCKY WOUND P. T. COLEMAN AND TAKE \$2,000.

Peter T. Coleman, paymaster of the Virginia Iron Furnaces, was waylaid and robbed of \$2,000 about midway between Middletown, Ky., and the furnaces. Colgan had drawn the money from the bank and was taking it to the office to pay the hands. The robbers hid behind trees, shot Colgan, seized the money and ran. A large crowd started in pursuit, but the robbers succeeded in reaching the mountains. In their flight they dropped \$500. Colgan will recover from the wounds.

Twenty Lives Lost in Storm.

The worst typhoon in ten years has been raging in the Philippines. Its center has been about sixty miles from Manila. Eight miles of railway have been destroyed and half of north and central Luzon has been submerged. A majority of the telegraph lines have been damaged, and government and other vessels have suffered. Twenty persons have been killed in Manila bay. The town of Baler has been demolished.

Famine in Russian Districts.

It can now be foreseen that the widespread crop failures, the consequent famine and the relief work of the government and of philanthropists will be a pressing subject in the Russian empire during the approaching winter. The struggle to keep the peasant population alive until a new harvest will be hard, since there has been known since 1801-2.

Divorce Canon Lost.

THE ARMS OF CHICAGO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING A CORNER ON THE APPLES ABOUT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The crop is the lightest in years. New York and Pennsylvania farmers sold their crops as soon as the trees. Already the price has advanced to \$3.50 a barrel.

ARMONI GETS APPLE CORNER.

The Arrows of Chicago have succeeded in getting a corner on the apples about Binghamton, N. Y. The crop is the lightest in years. New York and Pennsylvania farmers sold their crops as soon as the trees. Already the price has advanced to \$3.50 a barrel.

FATAL TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.

A SOUTHERN OHIO INTERURBAN CAR JUMPED THE TRACK AT HAMILTON, OHIO, KILLING MOTORMAN L. CHILDERS OF TRENTON AND SEVERELY INJURING CONDUCTOR H. PARKER.

A heavy fog prevailed at the time and the motorman mistaking his whereabouts, struck a curve at a high speed.

SIEGEL BUYS NEW STORE.

It is announced that a new stock company, of which Henry Siegel of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, is to be the president, has bought the department store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson in New York, the cash consideration being over \$5,000,000.

SMITH HEADS THE MEETINGS.

AT THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETINGS OF THE APOSTLES IN THE TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JOSEPH F. SMITH WAS CHOSEN AND SET APART AS PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, IN SUCCESSION TO THE LATE LORENZO SNOW.

TRAGEDY ON A STOCK FARM.

At the Agnew stock farm, near San Francisco, Charles Douglas attacked his wife and 15-year-old stepdaughter with a heavy water pitcher and seriously injured them. When the sheriff came to arrest Douglas he shot and killed himself.

LIPTON TO TRY AGAIN.

At Chicago Athletic Club banquet Sir Thomas Lipton declared his wish to enter the list for the cup again next year, and the announcement evoked a wild scene of cheering. A loving cup was presented to the Shamrock's owner.

MISSOURI HAZERS SUSPENDED.

Twenty-nine students were suspended from Missouri University for hazing. They will not be allowed to re-enter school until each of them has made a written apology to their victim and pledged themselves to good behavior.

NEW TRIAL FOR MALINEX.

Roland B. Molinex, convicted of the murder of Catherine J. Adams in New York, has been granted a new trial on the grounds of error in admitting evidence of another death.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS FIGHT POLICE.

One thousand students wreaked the Governor's house at Kitchener, Russia, and fought police. Eleven killed, thirty-six wounded.

KENTUCKY HORSEMAN SHOT.

John W. Oldham, a well-known Kentucky horseman, was shot and fatally wounded in the court room at Reed Station.

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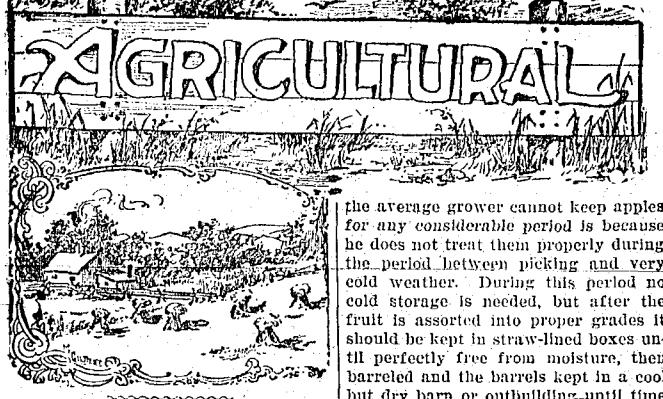
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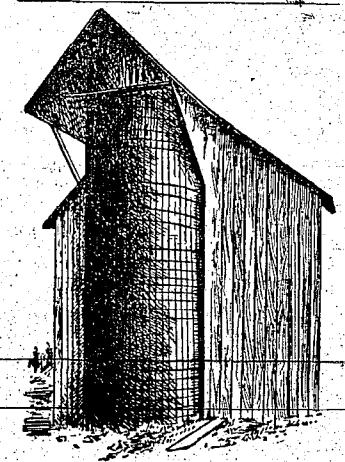
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A Cheap Silo.

Hoard's Dairyman tells of an Oregon farmer who built a silo at a cost of only \$20. It is a stave silo, 10 by 24 feet, built of 2 by 6 scallings set edgewise, and they are neither sized nor bevelled. There are sixty-two staves or scallings. They are set on a foundation of gravel and brick. For the foundation the earth is excavated to the depth of fourteen inches, two feet wide, in circular form. This is filled in with stone and brick (the brick were used simply because they were handy; gravel is just as good) and tamped down solid. On the center of this the bottom ends of the staves are set. For hoops or bands to hold the staves together he



TWENTY-DOLLAR SILO.

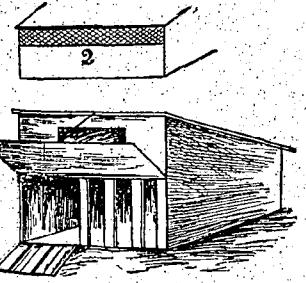
uses woven wire fencing cut in about thirty-foot lengths. The ends of the wire are run through a 4 by 4 timber, the timber turned half over and wire fastened by twisting the ends around. Through these timbers are run three bolts with nuts for drawing them together and tightening the hoops.

The openings for taking out the ensilage are made by cutting out three staves for a distance of twenty-four inches, which would make the opening 18 by 24 inches. There are three of these openings, one between each band, there being four bands around the silo. They are cut on the bevel, with the longer sides inside, so the pressure of the ensilage will hold them in place.

The lumber in this silo cost \$12, the four-foot woven wire fencing \$6.50 and the twelve bolts \$1.20, or a total of \$20.

Ventilated Poultry Coop.

In the illustration is shown a coop easily and cheaply built, by which ventilation is secured without subjecting the occupants of the coop to the attacks of vermin, or leaving them exposed to winds and rains. The lower part of the illustration shows the ordinary coop which every one who handles poultry knows well how to build, and shows a center space in the top left for ventilation. The upper part of the cut shows how ventilation is also secured at the rear when desired. Wire netting is used in both cases to cover the opening left for ventilation, and this is applied from the inside of the



VENTILATED POULTRY COOP.

coop. It is usually desirable to have the two places for ventilation and both arranged so that either may be covered by a shutter held in place by a wooden button in case the storm is from a direction which will cause the wind or rain to drive in.

Fattening Hogs.

We never found anything that would put the fat on equal to good corn meal, or that would make pork more to our liking. We remember a statement by Professor Stewart in which he says that with good hogs and proper feeding one should make eight pounds of pork from a bushel of raw corn, or ten pounds from a bushel of raw meal, twelve pounds from the corn if boiled, and fifteen pounds from the meal if boiled. He referred to live weight, but we think if he had said dressed weight he would not have been far from right. And yet our experience has been more with what we called dressed meat, or such as we had poured boiling water over and stirred well, allowing it to stand until cool enough to feed. Whether a more thorough cooking would have improved it we do not know. We think Theodore Louis, who is very good authority on pork raising, favors boiling the meat until well cooked, but what a feeder can do for hundreds of animals might cost too much for labor and fuel if done for a few.—Massachusetts Plaindealer.

Keeping Apples for High Prices.

The cold storage plants of the large cities are expensive to use, though they prove profitable if the fruit stored is of the finest quality. It is the grower with the comparatively small crop who finds the problem of keeping the fruit for high prices a troublesome one. An apple grower of long experience advances the theory that the reason why

DELIBERATE ACTION.

PRESIDENT NOT DISPOSED TO RUSH RECIPROCITY.

Practical Details and Results to Be Carefully Considered Before Any of the Kusson Treaties Are Resubmitted to the Senate for Ratification.

Free Trade and other newspapers which so glibly misinterpreted the late President's attitude with regard to foreign-trade-extension—and who so confidently count upon President Roosevelt to make good their misinterpretation, would do well to peruse after the intelligent reasonableness of the following statement by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

"There will be no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity. The agitation on this subject in some of the newspapers, with assertions bolstered up by quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's public assurances, whether intended to help the cause of reciprocity or to prejudice it, has no warrant further than that intended in the promise of the President to adhere to the policies of McKinley. The subject is a large and complicated one, and not even Mr. McKinley, after years of experience, was prepared to say just what the details of a reciprocity treaty with a foreign country should be. A reciprocity policy cannot be defined in any but the most general terms by the Executive and with the legislative branch must rest the task of providing the details."

It is well and truly said that the subject of reciprocity is "large and complicated one"—a large and so complicated that not even President McKinley, with his wealth of practical knowledge in tariff matters, could—or did—claim to have mastered it. Unlike that rather numerous crew of quick thinkers who imagine they have solved the intricate problem after having given it a cursory glance, and who don't trouble themselves about the working details, Mr. McKinley considered it to be his duty to go into the reciprocity question deeply and thoroughly. He had previously turned the matter over to hands and heads which he found were competent, only to find out that they were bunglers and botchers. So, in the last few months of his life he had devoted himself studiously to the examination of reciprocity, alike on general principles and in detailed workings. The result of his painstaking investigation was the Buffalo speech, in which he declared for the enlargement of our foreign trade through a scheme of reciprocal concessions such as should not curtail domestic production. In his judgment, reciprocity that should increase the imports of articles "which we ourselves produce" was not reciprocity at all; it was free trade in disguise.

It was this deep-seated conviction which animated the statement by President McKinley to a close and confidential friend, in Washington, on the afternoon of June 6, 1901, to the effect that he (the President) favored only that

plan of reciprocity sanctioned by the Republican national platform of 1900—reciprocity "in articles which we do not ourselves produce," and that he was opposed to any scheme of trade extension that would take from a single American workman his job. There is precisely where William McKinley stood at the end of the first week in June, at a time when the quick-thinking men had all thought out as ready to abandon protection, and that is where he stood when at Buffalo on the last week of September he made his last great speech.

Hence we say, the over-night theorists would do well to think again once or twice whether they attribute to the dead President and to his successor in office views and purposes regarding reciprocity not entertained by either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Roosevelt. The policy of McKinley is to be continued absolutely unbroken by Roosevelt. The country has this pledge recorded, as it were, over McKinley's coffin. Of its conscientious fulfillment by President Roosevelt there is no possible doubt. There will be, as the Times' Washington correspondent states, "no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity."—American Economist.

A Question of "Sugar."

The consumption of sugar last year in the United States averaged about fifty-seven pounds for each inhabitant, which at 5½ cents a pound would cost \$2.42 apiece, or \$16.10 for a family of five persons. If the duty were removed and the sugar trust allowed the people to get the benefit thereof, the saving would be \$1.14 for each person, or \$5.70 for a family of five, for a whole year.

There is neither certainty nor probability that the savings would be as great as that, but there is almost a certainty that whatever reduction should be allowed would be made for the purpose of breaking down the domestic sugar

industry, which is now the source of wages and income to 1,600,000 persons.

Would the saving secured by removing the duty on raw sugar pay for endangering the life of so important an American industry and one which in the type, not always as to size of ear, but regularity of rows, size of kernels and general form. These selected ears should be stored somewhere so that the rats and mice will get as little of it as possible. If one has considerable barn room and not many bushels of seed corn to save it is a good plan to erect a swing shelf from the rafters, making the shelf of wire netting or slats, with the sides only high enough to keep the corn from falling out. This will allow a free circulation of air through the heap, and vermin are not likely to reach it. During the latter part of winter a kernel or two should be taken from each of fifty or more ears and tested in a pan of soil set in the kitchen. Such tests should show from 85 to 90 per cent of well-germinated seeds. If seed corn can be selected and stored in some such manner it pays to do it; otherwise it will be more profitable to buy new seed in the spring from some reliable source.

Agricultural Atoms.

The onion crop is not a full one, and conditions seem to favor comparatively high prices.

The best way to increase the appetite of a horse, if such a thing is necessary, is to change his diet frequently.

Don't raise colts from a cross-grained, ill-tempered mare. She must be bright and intelligent, with a fine, bloodlike head.

Good crops of tobacco are reported from the cigar leaf districts of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

There is probably no forage that comes into use earlier in the spring than winter rye and none that is better for hogs, sheep calves.

The business of buying and matching carriage horses and fitting them for the wholesale market is a new and important branch of the horse business.

Missouri entomologists strongly assert that moth catchers or lantern traps do more harm than good in orchards, as they catch more friends than enemies of the fruit grower.

Lining the soil intended for beets, preferably in the fall, the application of muck phosphate and Thomas, sing with the seed and the treatment of the beet seed itself with fungicidal substances are suggested by the station for root blight and heart rot.

Mischief for Little Hands.

When men or women have plenty of sermons to do they don't pester another; and he is more at ease who takes it up and carries it to the who-did-it—Seneca.

United States 290,710,196 pounds of hog products alone, much greater than we sold to any other nation except the United Kingdom. It is a safe assumption, therefore, that the tariff law that is now before the Federal Council and which will be passed for the cigaritans is not the same schedule of impost duties that will go into effect on January 1, 1904.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1901.

Entered at the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The treasury department at Washington is being flooded with inquiries concerning the alleged discovery by pension lawyers that under some old laws all men who entered the volunteer service for the Spanish-American war are entitled to \$192 in federal bounty. It is officially stated that the department does not recognize the validity of any such bounty claims and none will be paid until congress so directs.

The independence and broadness of the policy of President Roosevelt in his southern appointments has won the fulsome praise of the Atlanta constitution, one of the most radical democratic newspapers in the country, which editorially says: "In declaring himself for improved public service, he commanded universal commendation. In calling upon the South to witness he was no sectional president, he placed himself upon a platform broad enough to meet with general approval. In seeking the elevation of public service as against politics he is entitled to the highest support."

The quasi-protectorate maintained by Great Britain over Afghanistan has from the time of its establishment been a source of constant turmoil and embroilment. The right of Britain to its suzerainty has never been clearly defined, and now that the Amir is dead, the English world is viewing with anxiety the outcome of the ascension to the throne of Habib Oudlan Khan, admittedly a weaker man than his fierce old father. Afghanistan has ever been the key to India, and only at that point has Russia been able to threaten English rule and influence in southern Asia. Should the new Amir succumb to the Russian diplomacy and display of force, England will have dark days ahead.—Bay City Tribune.

While we are not in favor of a tariff that protects trusts and builds up monopolies we believe that the interests of the country and especially the southern states need some protection from the sugar planter of Cuba and his cheaper labor. The efforts of the northern states to produce beets for sugar have not been entirely successful, but the cane producing regions of the South offer splendid opportunities for those seeking profitable investment, providing an opportunity is given the planter. But if a reciprocal tariff agreement is made with Cuba the southern states will be greatly crippled and only the sugar trust will be the gainer, for while the reduction in price will destroy the sugar cane business of the south, the duty taken off will not go into the peoples' pockets but to the sugar trust.—Marshall (Texas) Star.

The development of the beet sugar industry has been so rapid that we are near to the time when the whole of the hundred million dollars we used to spend abroad for sugar will go into the pockets of our own people. This nation consumes at least one-fourth of the world's total product, and of the world's product two-thirds are made from beets and only one-third from cane. If the canon and protests of American Free Traders had been heeded we should now not grow a pound of sugar outside the cane fields of Louisiana. Because the Protectionist principle was received and approved by the people we are about to become independent of outside sources for a necessity of existence, and to keep a huge profit at home. We make the machinery for the sugar mills from iron from our own furnaces; we have diverted from excessive cereal production land and human beings to a more profitable occupation, and we have moved this nation one huge step further toward industrial independence. It would be difficult to frame an indictment against the American Free-Trade propagandists more crushing than to quote their own declarations and arguments, the inane duties and the beet sugar bounties.—The Manufacturer.

When a Frenchman removes his cheese factory from his own country to the United States, it is something in the nature of "taking coats to New Castle." But such a case has come to light as a result of one admirable tariff law. M. Dupare, of Paris, has purchased land and closed a contract for the erection of the largest cheese factory in the world, at Sidney, N. Y. He is the owner of a similar plant in France, but, strange to say, the largest market for his cheese is in the United States.

Michigan stands second among the states of the union as a beet sugar producing state, and, according to the state labor commissioner, is rapidly coming to the front.

on the imported article, while milk is higher in price in France, which leads to the abandonment of the factory in France, and the establishment of one in the United States from which to supply the French market as well as that of this country for this particular kind of cheese. That is another one of numerous instances of the kind that have come to light recently, showing the wisdom of our protective tariff.

Stepped into Live Coa's.

"When a child, I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Buckle's Arnica salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infalible for burns, scalds, cuts, sores, bruises and piles. Sold by L. Fourrier.

Some men, most all Free Traders, are fools enough to argue that because Germany and a few other countries do not like our Tariff we must materially modify it or replace it. Well, it makes no difference whether Germany likes it or not, as long as Protection enriches our country, develops our resources, builds up manufactures, gives more employment and better wages to our people and furnishes us the best market in the world right here at home for our products, we will maintain protection. We are legislating for the United States, not Germany, England or any foreign country.

The recent disasters that have befallen American arms in the Philippines combined with the increasing activities of rebel forces that were supposed to have been pacified has caused the war department to decide upon sending reinforcements to the archipelago as little delay as possible. Orders that were issued a few days ago command recruiting officers in the east to get ready for an early journey to Manila with all the recruits they have on hand.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Center ville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and three doses relieved me entirely. This remedy is for sale by L. Fourrier.

Campagnos are in progress in Ohio, Iowa, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland, but with the exception perhaps of Ohio, the state elections sink into insignificance as far as general interest is concerned in comparison with municipal campagnes in New York and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia the Republicans are in control. Long in power and become arrogant, rings and gangs have fastened themselves upon the municipality, and the issue is to oust them. In New York the issue is the same old question that has been before the people of the great city for a decade. It is Crokerism. The decency and the honest citizenship of the metropolis have united upon a ticket and such a fight is being made upon Tammany as has never been made before. And the whole country is taking an interest in the contest. The whole property is entitled to an interest in it, for upon the results will depend whether corruption shall continue not in New York alone but in American municipalities in general. The overthrow of Tammany will give strength to good citizenship elsewhere, while triumphant bolshevism in New York will give kindred elements in other cities hope and encouragement.—Grand Rapids Herald.

An Ornamental Fuel Saver.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the usual waste of heat up the chimney, and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves or labor. It soon saves its costs, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is substituted for the second length of stove pipe above the stove, or used in any room, through which the stove pipe passes, furnished by all stove and hardware dealers. Manufactured by W. J. Burton & Co., 168-170 W. Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

Brain-Food Nonsense.
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will satisfy every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's Aneust Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fourrier's Drug Store. Get Green's Specie Almanac.

Michigan stands second among the states of the union as a beet sugar producing state, and, according to the state labor commissioner, is rapidly coming to the front.

There is a duty of six cents a pound

NEW FALL GOODS.

Our Fall stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Shoes is now in, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and examine our goods and prices.

The cause of our strength is by a never swerving honesty of policy in selling our goods. We give the best values at the lowest prices, the same to one and all. Our principle is that one man's dollar is just as good as another man's hundred cents.

M. JOSEPH,
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

South Branch Items.

Potato digging is about over and the crop is fair.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following described tax homestead lands, situate in the county of Crawford, having been withheld from entry as homesteads under the provisions of section 131 of the general tax laws, as intended by an act approved May 17, 1901, and having been examined and appraised in accordance with the said section, will be offered for sale at this office at a public auction of said lands, to be held on the 1st of November A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale in accordance with the form prescribed by law.

SUBDIVISIONS. SEC. TOWN. RANGE
NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 8 26 N. 4 W.
NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 8 26 N. 4 W.
Lot No. 1 21 26 N. 4 W.
Lot No. 2 21 26 N. 4 W.

NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 21 26 N. 4 W.
NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 21 26 N. 4 W.
NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 21 26 N. 4 W.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Oct. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following described tax-paid Swamp Land, situate in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be sold at public auction at this office, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously reentered according to law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

No. of Certificate, 26,304; description, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec. 13, Town 26 N., Range 4 W.

No. of certificate, 26,400; description, NW 1/4 or NE 1/4; Sec. 14, Town 26 N., Range 4 W.

NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described and to the mortgage or mortgagors named in all individual recorded mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof of record:

"I, George Norton, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff, for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as concerning of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

W. H. S. of S. W. 1/4 of section 18, town 25 N., Range 1 W. Amount paid, \$55.53 for the years 1893, 1894 and 1897.

Yours Respectfully,

IRAH H. RICHARDSON,

Aug. 29 '01 Roscommon, Mich.

TO OUR READERS.

Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1902 and 1903 as follows:

Arenac County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.

Crawford County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.

Gladwin County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.

Ogemaw County—Fourth Mondays in February, June and October.

Otsego County—Fourth Mondays in January, May and September.

Roscommon County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Dated, West Branch, Mich.

Oct. 17, 1901. oc24-61

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 10 copies of the Free Press.

CO. TO

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

AND

Furnishing Goods

Shoes.

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

AND

Building Material.

Black Smithing

AND

Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY Line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.—marily DAVID FLAGG.

MAHOGANY

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and cartridges.

A 45 caliber bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bullet does not always be depended on for success.

Special Smokeless Steel barrels.

For up-to-date information see our catalog.

Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, with no charge, in the

newspaper.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 a year, four months, \$2. Sold by newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, NEW YORK

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE

"TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000.

The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only weekly edited expressly for every state and territory.

The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies.

All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date.

The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 nearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.

Write for free specimen copy. Address

THE BLADE,

Toledo, Ohio.

The Avalanche

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

You will save money by trading at H. Joseph's.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department of Kramer Bros.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jason's, next to the Opera House.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Dr. Woodworth went to Chicago this morning for a visit with his son.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Joseph's, and look his goods and prices over.

Dr. Insley reports four cases of small pox at Robinson's mill about six miles north-east of town.

For rent, small house of 4 rooms, and wood house. Inquire at this office for particulars.

A few choice broilers now in readiness, at 14c. live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Mrs. Abbie Cramer and daughter left yesterday for Detroit, where she will keep house for her brother.

If you are in need of a Cape or Jacket, you will save from 25 to 50 per cent by buying at H. Joseph's.

Miss Jennie, daughter of Dr. Woodworth, started for Chicago, Tuesday, enroute to San Francisco, Cal.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

N. Carow and family have removed to Bay City, it being more convenient for his railroad work.

Mr. Burgess, of the Dowell Pin Factory, went home last week for a short visit with his family.

Ernie Babbit intends to leave his farm this winter, and will occupy a portion of his grandmother's residence.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., etc., call on H. Joseph.

Orie Ackerman was arrested Monday for a criminal assault on a little boy, and held for trial. He is in jail in default of bail.

For sprains, swellings and lame-ness nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

W. Fairthorn has a number of fine stands of bees that are doing good work. We will have plenty of honey next year.

Misses Alice Wills and Hattie Blanshan are among our young people returned after a prolonged visit in Bay City and Lansing.

Mrs. J. J. Willett, of Frederic; who has been sick since Sept. 9th, has so far recovered that she sat up for a few minutes last Sunday.

The cells are being placed in the new jail, this week. They look cool, but will not protect the inmates against mosquitoes.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus'.

It is rumored that our genial country surveyor will soon move to Oregon where timber is more plentiful than here, and timber and land-looking more profitable.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact "everything in the line" of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

MARRIED—At the M. E. parsonage by Rev. H. Goldie, Miss Maude Robinson and Joseph Malanfant, October 21st. The happy pair have gone to Buffalo to see the sights.

MARRIED—On the 13th, Inst., at the American House, in Frederic, by Rev. J. J. Willett, Mr. Geo. Hunter, of Frederic, and Miss Lulu Butcher, of West Bay City.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Johnson, of this township, a daughter, last Friday.

On Sunday, the 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Flagg, a daughter.

Our friends from the Western, so called Corn states, are invited to call at our sanctum to see Corn. We have samples from Feldhausen, Moen, Brecky and from our own farm that would make them green with envy.

John Everett purchased the small house on Cedar street of S. Hempstead, which was the last of the many pieces of property owned by him in this place.

C. C. Gluebaugh has returned from his visit south, bringing with him a bride. Having no data we cannot give further particulars, but wish him joy all the same.

A conference of the health officers of Michigan will be held at Ann Arbor, Thursday and Friday, November 21st and 22d. Each Board of Health is urgently solicited to send at least one delegate to this conference.

Postmaster Bates' little girls invited in a score of their girl friends Tuesday evening, and then sent for Misses Jeanette Evans and Norma Conner who are going away. It was a lively and very happy good-bye reception.

J. C. Failing, of Beaver Creek, brought to this office nineteen potatoes taken from one hill, which weighed over nine pounds. They were of the Adirondack variety, very fine and should be in great demand for seed.

Clayton Straley went on a duck hunting expedition last Friday, but game was shy and scarce. He bagged 15, which was an odd but not an unlucky number, for us, as we had the pleasure of assisting in the disposition of two of them. They died "a long felt want." Thanks.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at Fournier's Drug store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price 25c per box. Samples free.

The Masonic fraternity, and O. E. S. gave a parting reception and banquet to Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead, at their hall last Friday evening. Over a hundred were present and all testified to the high regard held for the couple who have been so long residents here, and have been active members of the order.

Ill luck never comes singly. We have to report that our under-sheriff, T. A. Carney, has bought a steam laundry at Holly, and will remove his family to that city. Mr. Carney has been a hustler ever since he has lived in Grayling, and with his family will leave a host of friends here. We regret his going, but wish him every success in his new business.

Burglars were at work in Frederic last Sunday morning. A lot of clothing was stolen from the store of W. J. Kirby, and the store of G. F. Kelley was entered where they secured a small amount of money, but were frightened away. A part of the plunder and the old clothes worn by the thief were found on the river bank about a mile north of town.

There will be a convocation of preachers in this city on the 6th and 7th of next month, and our citizens will do well to see that the marketplace supplies them with a large number of chickens as they are considered the only fowl that satisfies the appetite of the members of that profession. They will receive a warm welcome. See program in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hempstead left yesterday for their new home in Kenyon, amid the best wishes of our whole people. Mr. Hempstead is one of the oldest residents of this place and has been always in line for any proposed improvements for its benefit. It will seem as if parts of the place had been moved away, for they seem to be fully identified with the town. The AVALANCHE will follow them, and sincerely hopes they may live long and prosper."

Among the pleasant episodes of the week was the visit here of Mrs. Sarah A. Jamison, Department President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., Monday Evening. The Circle gave a banquet in her honor to the members and the hall was crowded. Mrs. Jamison is a forceful and pleasant speaker and an enthusiastic worker for the order. All who were present were delighted and felt that it was good to be there.

As announced in the AVALANCHE, about thirty of our most prominent agriculturists met at McCullough's hall last Saturday, for the organization of a Grange. Mr. Theodore Guyer, Deputy State Organizer, was present and explained the objects and workings of the order. Perry Ostander was elected Master; John Love, Sec., and F. F. Hosel, Treasurer.

It is rumored that our genial country surveyor will soon move to Oregon where timber is more plentiful than here, and timber and land-looking more profitable.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact "everything in the line" of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

The test well at O. M. Clark's mill has now reached a depth of 2,700 ft., and no signs of salt; that is, since the small flow was struck early in the season. Drilling was commenced on the 8th day of May, 1899, and as we learn over \$10,000 has been expended in the effort to find salt.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Oct 17-18

It happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough medicine I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid.

In the course of a day or two a lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough remedy and advised her to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by L. Fournier.

Sam Hill of Oscoda Co., brought a load of very fine apples to the M. & H. L. Co., Wednesday. He also brought a barrel to ship to President Battles, of the Michigan Home Colony Co., at Milwaukee. The barrel contained three bushels, and had only 149 apples to fill the barrel. No wonder this locality has the reputation of being the best section of the state to grow apples, and the state as a whole stands among the first in the Union in quality and quantity of apples. —Crawfurd Journal.

A DISTRICT MEETING;

M. E. CHURCH,

BAY CITY DISTRICT,

WILL BE HELD AT GRAYLING,

—ON—

Tuesday & Wednesday, Nov. 6th,

and 7th, 1901.

——

PROGRAMME.—TUESDAY:

1:30 p. m.—Devotional Service, G. H. White.

Greetings,

Response,

O. W. Willits.

2:30 p. m.—Shall the Presiding Elder be Purely Administrative?

L. H. Russell.

Papers have also been solicited from

Judge T. F. Shepherd, Bay City; Pres-

ident Diekje, of Albion; Dr. J. Sweet,

of Detroit; Dr. W. H. Shier, of Det-

roit and George L. Adams, of Flow-

erville.

4 to 5:30 p. m.—The Quarterly Meeting.

Its Purposes and Opportunities.

E. Sedwick and L. W. Oviatt.

Papers have been solicited from A. S.

Rose, of Rose City and Prof. B. Ben-

nett, of West Branch.

7:30 p. m.—Song Service and Devotionals.

R. T. Kilpatrick.

8:00 p. m.—W. H. M. S. Address, Mrs.

W. M. Ward.

To be followed by Personal Experiences

in Frontier Work, by F. S. Ford, G.

Sanderson; F. P. Dunham and Simon

Greensky.

WEDNESDAY.

9:00 a. m.—Devotionals, E. G. Johnson.

8:30 to 10:00 a. m.—The Preacher and his Message, D. H. Ramsdell and H. G. Pearce.

Papers have been solicited from C. B.

Williams, Alpena, F. R. Beal, Northville,

and Miss Anna M. Bell, of Chebe-

goon.

10 to 12:00 m.—Plans I have tried to

raise Bonapartes. H. A.

Sheldon and Wm Edmunds.

1:30 to 2:30 p. m.—District Stewards.

2:30 to 3:00 p. m.—International Sunday School Work, W. B. Pope.

3:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Prayer, J. E. Simers.

Revival Work.

Personal Work.

G. H. Whitney, W. W. Gray.

Altar Work, A. E. Thomey

and W. S. Cassmore.

Band Work, W. W. Will and C. E. Benson.

Reception of Members, A. J. Holmes and W. Kishbaugh.

7:30 p. m.—Devotionals, L. H. Stevens.

8:00 p. m.—Study of Galatians.

Story of Book, E. H. Scott.

Analysis of the Book, H. Goldie.

Teachings of the Book, O. W. Willis.

Application and Altar Service, F. S. Hinbut,

Tot causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider, of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed to me that it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We

always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough."

I cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Tickets for the course of Entertainments at the Opera House, this winter, can be procured of Mesdames Fournier, Alexander, Insley and Trombley. Only a dollar.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except being propped up by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitter, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and Kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c, at Four-

nier's Drug Store.

The test well at O. M. Clark's mill

has now reached a depth of 2,700 ft., and no signs of salt; that is, since the small flow was struck early in the season. Drilling was commenced on the 8th day

IT'S A BIG INDUSTRY

Lumber Business Ranks Among the Most Important.

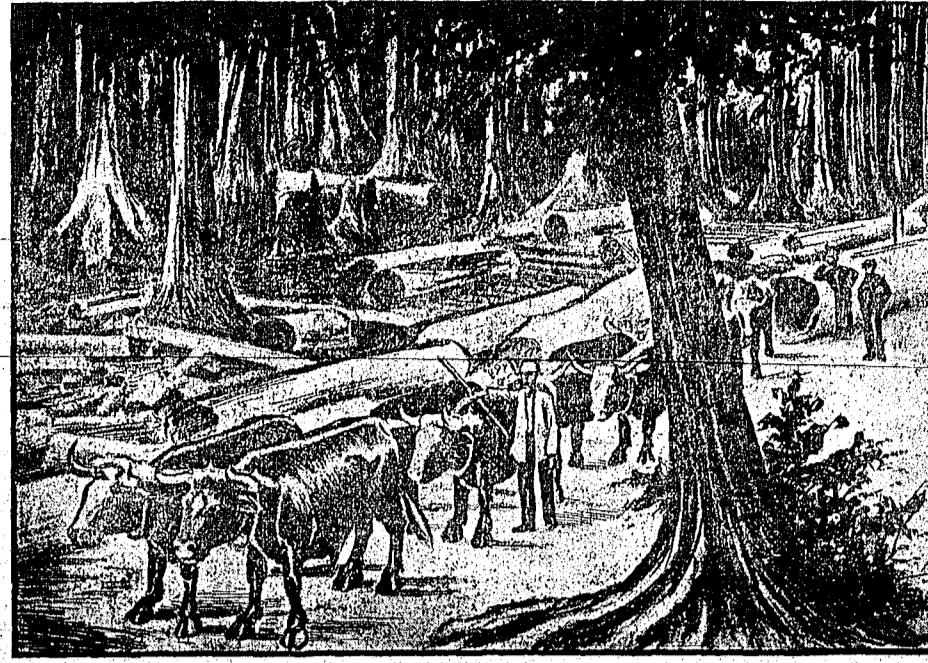
GREAT IN THE WEST.

Description of How Operations Are Conducted in Washington.

The Lumber Camp and Its Equipment, the Day's Work and the Part that Each Man Takes in It, the Felling of Great Trees and Moving Logs to the Landings, and the Biggest Saw Mill in the World.

The lumber industry of this country ranks among its most important, in the New England States, in New York and Pennsylvania, in the Appalachians, in the Southern States, in the Northern Central States, and in the far West, especially in the Northwestern States. It employs millions of capital and thousands of men. It is true that in the New England and Middle States the industry is declining, the stock having been depleted, still it is yet important as the statistics show. During the past season Muha has manufactured nearly half a billion feet of logs, Pennsylvania over a half billion and the Virginias nearly as much. Michigan has exceeded its record, and Wisconsin and Minnesota have nearly equaled their best outputs. The Southern States, with the assistance of modern and improved machinery, have increased their output, especially Texas, whose operations are reported larger than those of any other State east of the Rocky Mountains. The Northwestern States, however, are to be credited with the largest increase, says Williamsport Grit, though Idaho has made strides which will soon place it in the foremost rank of lumber producing States. Of the former, Washington at present stands out most conspicuously and supplies a most interesting subject for consideration.

The lumber business of Washington is represented by figures that are almost incomprehensible. The Pacific Lumber Trade Journal presents statistics relating to the State, which show a total of 24,002 men employed the year round, receiving daily wages amounting to \$55,645, making a grand



HAULING THE LOGS ON THE SKIDWAY TO THE LANDING.

ing. Every time the bright blade, sharp as a razor, falls the chips fly and another niche is made. Sometimes, balancing themselves on a rude platform twenty feet above the ground, the "feller" will stand, and when you look at the great stick of timber—perhaps ten feet in diameter—it seems as though his task was an endless one, and yet in an incredibly short space of time the tree goes through the forest: "Look out! Look out!"

There is a sharp crackling sound like the breaking of a small dry stick of pine, the great giant of the forest wavers as though undecided which way to go; then slowly at first and with ever increasing speed the great tree plunges downward with a rending sound that can be heard for hundreds of yards through the forest. Sticks are flying in every direction and woe betide anything in the way. Smaller trees are crushed like so many eggshells. The tree reaches the ground, there is a cessation of the crackling sound and dull thud is heard. The earth trembles and another stately giant has bowed its head in token of submission to the wants of civilization, while man, a mere pygmy as compared to the size of the tree, stands close at hand wiping the perspiration from brow and look-

ing of cook house, bunk house, barn and blacksmith shop, then it is that the actual work of logging commences. Every man has his particular work to do, and his business is to do his work well and to keep ahead of the fellow back of him. The first ones to start out are the "feller" and his "helper". Their business is to fell the trees. The position of "feller" requires a man of experience and good judgment, for he must fell the trees so they will not break up; he must fell them near the skid-road, so they may be as accessible as possible. This may, on the face of it, seem easy, but when it is taken into consideration that the trees lean in all directions, and that the wind blows from all points of the compass, it is evident that it requires experience, skill and a lot of hard work to "throw a tree" in a different direction from that in which it would naturally fall. This is accomplished, first, by under-cutting on the side toward which it is to fall; and second, when the tree is nearly sawed through to the undercut, by driving steel wedges in the saw kerf on the opposite side of the tree to that in which the "feller" wants it to go. Many of these "fellers" become so expert that they can fell a tree so that it will fall and drive a stake set upright in the ground 100 feet away.

each side of the log. These barking irons resemble nothing so much as a steel crow bar, with one end fastened and bent a little to facilitate the prying off of the bark. When the log is barked the "hook tender" is the next man to take it in charge. He casts his eye along all sides of the log and decides on which side it will "ride" most easily, after which he "snipe" or bevels the end of the log on that side which it is to ride, in order to keep the log from hunting against a skid and throwing it out of place. A log well sniped and riding alone easily on its proper side is the "proof" a "hook-tender's" skill. The "hook-tender" has charge of the log until the team takes it away to the skid-road, and in this connection the "hand-sidder" comes in.

The latter gets small-skids, five or six inches in diameter, and arranges them along the path the log is to take to the skid-road. The log being all barked and sniped, and the hand-skids arranged, the team comes along with the wire rope and steel block. The log is first rolled on its "riding side"; then the block and tackle are used several times, depending on the distance and the nature of the ground, until it is dragged to the skid-road, where the team hitches to it direct and starts for the landing. Not the least important workman in the logging camp is the "greaser," who goes in front of the log with a pailful of grease and a stick with a cloth on one end, with which he swipes grease on every skid, so that the log will slip over easily. On the return trip he follows the team and sweeps off every skid, so that the road will be clean for the next log.

From four to ten horses are required to haul the logs, depending upon the size of the timber. The locomotive also plays an important part and it winds its way in and out among the stumps and valley's back to the landing for another load. The logs are rolled from the cars on to the roadway down which they slide into the water where they are arranged into rafts with from thirty to fifty-logs to each section; then they are ready for the tug to take them to market.

Such a crew of men will put in during the entire season an average of about 30,000 feet a day. If the logger wishes to increase his output he must put in another crew, as each man in a crew has his particular work to do and increase to the number of men in a crew is to lighten the work of some particular one without increasing the output. Such a division of labor and apportionment of work as described forms what is commonly termed a logging camp. In comparing the old way of logging, where oxen were used in place of horses and also in place of the railroad, it is evident that steam and horses can do more, and in less time, than oxen, and it is only a question of time when the horse will join the ox and modern machinery will supplant the one if it has already done the other. The exit of the steam locomotive is also apprehended in the near future, and with it may go the "feller" for it is within the bounds of possibility that the giants of the forest will be laid low by means of a hot electric wire and silent motors will carry the logs to the water's edge.

JOURNALISTIC BLUNDERS.

I do not allude to what are obviously mere misprints, such as when the Morning Post announced at the head of its fashionable intelligence that Lord Palmerston had gone down into Hampshire with a party of hounds to shoot peasants, but I refer to blunders due to crass ignorance of a pretentious order. Perhaps the best instance was when one of the "young lions" of the Daily Telegraph in a leading article enumerated the great masters of Greek sculpture as Phedias, Praxiteles and Milo—ignorant of the fact that Milo is not a sculptor, but an island. The Times was even worse when mistaking Prussia for Australia, it devoted a whole leader to discussing why Prussia had joined the Zollverein. The Saturday Review once explained at great length that the population might be nourished gratuitously on young lambs, if killed unweaned before they had begun to crop grass, hairy therefore, cost nothing to feed. Many other instances will doubtless occur to your readers.—London Notes and Queries.

LARGEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

The largest cargo lumber mill in the world is situated at Port Blakeley, nine miles across Puget Sound from Seattle. The mill proper is situated in a sheltered cove, and as the steamer approaches the boom limits containing millions of feet of logs can be seen. The mill is situated at the upper end of the cove, and the mill and yard area extends ten acres. The mill proper is of the two-story kind, the dimensions being 102x450 feet, which enable it to saw the largest timbers in the woods.

Last year the output of the Port Blakeley mill exceeded 100,000,000 feet,

more than the output of any other mill in the United States. The company caters exclusively to the cargo trade, and vessels may be seen at their docks almost any time loading for nearly every port in the world.

RESTORATION OF AN OLD TEMPLE.

The French government is now engaged in the restoration of what has been called "the greatest temple ever built on the face of the earth." This is the temple of Karnak, in Egypt, which for over 3,000 years has been falling into ruins. Originally the temple was 370 feet wide and 1,200 feet long, or twice as large as St. Peter's in Rome. It was begun 2,700 years before Christ, and was more than 1,000 years in building. Six men with extended arms can hardly reach around one of the gigantic pillars still remaining.

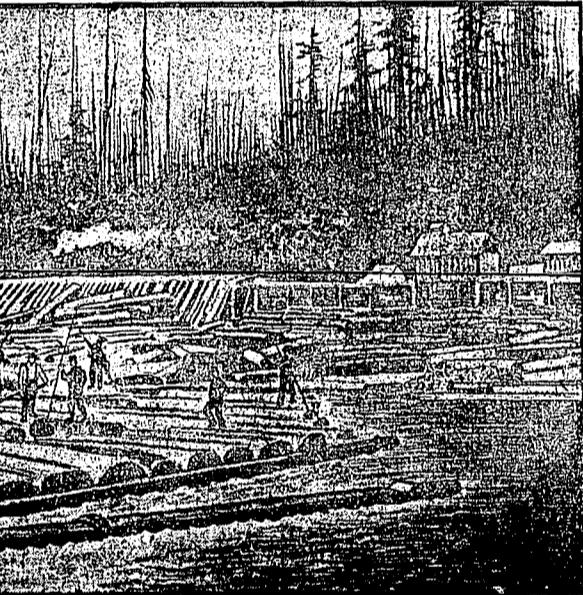
BELGIUM'S POPULATION.

The population of Belgium, according to official figures, has reached 6,744,52, of which total 3,362,436 are males; 2,457,384 speak Flemish only, 2,485,672 speak French only and 700,997 both languages.

It is not safe for a girl to let her steady see her in kitchen duties until after the wedding invitations are out. After that he can't get away.

LOMBARDY POPLARS.

The first Lombardy popular in America was planted in 1785.



RAFTING LOGS AT THE FOOT OF A LANDING, ON PUGET SOUND.

total for the year of \$14,265,175. Here are the figures in detail:

Where employed.	No. Days worked.	Wages paid.
Logging mills.....	7,025	\$1,050
Logging camps.....	2,860	10,459
Longing camps.....	2,060,000	
Bash and door factories.....	631	1,420
Planing mills and box factories.....	1,140	2,560
Barrel, tub and keg factories.....	148	823
Boat building yards.....	3,069	68,000
Retail yards.....	217	434
Miscellaneous.....	1,015	130,293
Total.....	24,002	\$55,645 \$14,265,175

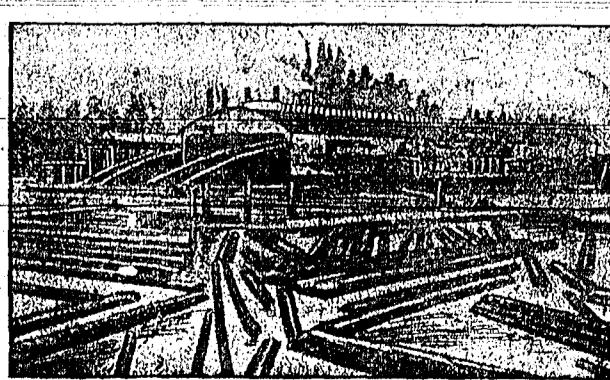
The daily output of the Western Washington mills alone is astounding. Each day there are 7,425,000 feet of lumber turned out and 28,580,000 feet of shingles. This is the product of 352 mills.

IN THE LOGGING CAMP.

Right in the heart of the forest the lumber camp is located, and with its carpet of fragrant pine needles, its canopy of green branches and the little brook of pure spring water flowing past the door of the cook house, it is an ideal spot. It is such a spot as the city bred people travel hundreds of miles to find during the hot summer months, and yet this is a place where the men congregate at night, and after the evening meal gather around the fire and swap stories, totally oblivious of their surroundings and of the beauties of nature.

But this is their spot—it is to them what the machine shop is to the mechanic; what the stage is to the tired clerk, and the office to the business man—for it's here that they toll for their daily bread. Many of them have been bred in the forest, and the scrubby cedars and the tall firs are an old story to them. To them it is nothing that their daily life is one of constant danger, for many a poor fellow has been carried into camp before the close of the day's work maimed and bleeding and perhaps crushed in hideous manner by some accident—perhaps a tree falling on him and pinning him beneath its tremendous weight, or perhaps struck by flying sticks sent through the air like a rocket when the great tree crashes to earth. It is a matter of everyday occurrence to them.

Fine, hasty, broad-shouldered fellows, they swing their double-bladed axes from morning till night with a slow, steady stroke that knows no weaken-



PORT BLAKELEY SAWMILL, LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

BEAU BRUMMELL.

Dandy of Dandies Who Led Fashion in England a Century Ago.

Every now and then there arises on the horizon of fashion some young man who is destined of surpassing all predecessors in the matter of dress. This has not been so noticeable of late years as in the days of King George II, when men wore silk or velvet coats of all colors of the rainbow. In the year 1708 there arose on the horizon of fashion, or rather there blazed in its full meridian, that wonderful phenomenon of elegance, George Bryan Brummell. This swell was born in London in June, 1778, and received his education at Eton, where he enjoyed the distinction of being the best scholar, the best oarsman and the best cricketer of the day. Though not a gentleman by descent, he made plenty of aristocratic friends, became intimate with the then Prince of Wales, and associated with the nobility of Great Britain. On the death of his father in 1794, Beau inherited a fortune of \$150,000, and the Prince gave him a cornetcy in his regiment and rapidly promoted him to a captaincy. But military life did not suit the man who was destined to shine as the leader of fashion, so he sold his commission in the army and devoted himself to dress and to society.

His clothes were a perfect study. The coat was generally of blue cloth, and its collar raised against the back of the head like the hood of a monk—a style familiar to us in pictures and miniatures of the period—the buckskin or mink-lined breeches were so incredibly tight that they could only be got on with immense labor, and could only be taken off in the same manner as an eel is devested of its skin. Then came a waistcoat about four inches long, open on the chest, displaying a stiff white muslin cravat. Hessian boots completed the costume, and to these Beau paid particular attention. They were commonly reported as being blacked, "au vin de champagne"; at any rate, two sheenakers were supposed to insure the perfectness of their fit; one made the right and the other the left foot. He had three glavers for his gloves, one of whom was exclusively charged with the cutting out of his thumbs. Three tailors were likewise engaged to dress his hair.

As for the personal appearance of the swashy dandy, we are told that "his face was rather long and his features neither plain nor ugly." Upon his retirement from military life he set up a splendid bachelor establishment in London and became the arbiter of taste and fashion while his money lasted, which was until about 1817. He then fled from his creditors to Calais, and after living there for some years on such remittances as he could procure from his friends he was appointed consul at Coton, France. Here he became reduced to utter poverty and in 1819 died in a hospital for lunatics. As a finishing touch, his employer had never been buried in the ground for the next log.

From four to ten horses are required to haul the logs, depending upon the size of the timber. The locomotive also plays an important part and it winds its way in and out among the stumps and valley's back to the landing for another load. The logs are rolled from the cars on to the roadway down which they slide into the water where they are arranged into rafts with from thirty to fifty-logs to each section; then they are ready for the tug to take them to market.

Such a crew of men will put in during the entire season an average of about 30,000 feet a day. If the logger wishes to increase his output he must put in another crew, as each man in a crew has his particular work to do and increase to the number of men in a crew is to lighten the work of some particular one without increasing the output. Such a division of labor and apportionment of work as described forms what is commonly termed a logging camp. In comparing the old way of logging, where oxen were used in place of horses and also in place of the railroad, it is evident that steam and horses can do more, and in less time, than oxen, and it is only a question of time when the horse will join the ox and modern machinery will supplant the one if it has already done the other. The exit of the steam locomotive is also apprehended in the near future, and with it may go the "feller" for it is within the bounds of possibility that the giants of the forest will be laid low by means of a hot electric wire and silent motors will carry the logs to the water's edge.

To the Eastern logger these methods may seem strange, but with a few exceptions the methods of the Puget Sound country differ but little from his when the size of the timber is considered. For the noticeable features is that in Washington, where the logs are cut with a pailful of grease and a stick with a cloth on one end, with which he swipes grease on every skid, so that the log will slip over easily. On the return trip he follows the team and sweeps off every skid, so that the road will be clean for the next log.

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Increasing Church Funds.
Clergymen in charge of small and poor congregations frequently find themselves hampered by want of funds with which to carry on their work, but it is doubtful if even a frontier missionary, who is generally acknowledged to be the most hampered of American ministers, would adopt the method for increasing his resources which an English parson is reported to have pursued. This clergyman is in charge of a church at Mikwah and is quoted as offering to give any West End church a thorough spring cleaning, the payment to go to his own church funds. In his letter announcing his offer the clergyman says, according to a paragraph in a Scottish journal, "With the practical experience I have acquired I can now beeswax and polish a floor, or varnish floors with anybody, and my wife is at at painting and decorating."

The wives of some American clergymen, particularly in frontier stations, could and do tell tales of hardship and trial, but it is safe to assume that no matter how low the church treasury might be they would hardly be expected to aid in its replenishing by hiring out to do church cleaning, even if it were simply "painting and decorating," and not the regular scrub work—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Straw Show Which Way the Wind Blows."

And the constantly increasing demand for and steady growth in popularity of St. Jacobs Oil among all classes of people in every part of the civilized world show conclusively what remedy the people use for their rheumatism and bodily aches and pains. Facts speak louder than words, and the fact remains undisputed that the sale of St. Jacobs Oil is greater than all other remedies for outward application combined. It acts like magic, cures where everything else fails, conquers pain.

Of Course.
She (indignantly)—But you had no business to kiss me!
"Oh, but it wasn't business—it was pleasure!"—Detroit Journal.

No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cakes Flour. Your grocer waits to supply you.

MILWAUKEE PEOPLE

Could Hardly Believe It. A Prominent Woman Saved From Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Miss Pinkham: I suppose a large number of people who read of my remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced it myself, I know that I should not."



MRS. LYDIA E. KOCHE.

"I suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and no human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could bring me relief."

"My attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I cannot leave it myself, and felt that it was only a temporary blessed fact. I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best of health and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, MRS. KOCH, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis."—See our first testimonial is not genuine."

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

Libby's Plum Pudding
is now in order.
With the frost comes the appetite for hearty table dainties. Why spend time and labor when

LIBBY'S
Peerless Plum Puddings
are so delicious, pure, wholesome, and so easily secured? Ask your grocer. They are among the best of

LIBBY'S NATURAL FLAVOR FOOD PRODUCTS

Put in convenient sizes, key-opening cans. On the label is a list of many useful things to Eat, free. Write for it. Libby's Atlas of the World mailed anywhere for five-cent stamp.

LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

THE BEST POMMEL SLICKER IN THE WORLD
BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

THOUGH OFTEN IMITATED AS A SADDLE COAT IT HAS NO EQUAL

ON SALE EVERYWHERE CATALOGUES FREE

SHOWING FULL LINE OF SATIN AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Thompson's Eye Water

weak eyes, use it.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

HASSAN'S PROVERB.

King Hassan, well beloved, was wont to say: When aught went wrong, or any labor failed: "To-morrow, friends, will be another day!" And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

Long live this proverb! While the world shall roll To-morrow's fresh shaft rise from out the night, And new-baptize the indomitable soul With courage for its never-fading fight.

No one, I say, is conquer'd till he yields; And yield he need not while, like mist from glass, God wipes the stain of life's old battlefield.

From every morning that he brings to pass,

New day, new hope, new courage! Let this be, O soul, thy cheerful creed. What's yesterday? With all its shards and wrack and grief to thee? Forget it, then—here lies the victor's way. Christian Endeavor World.

Don and Dan.

HE loved them both—only differently—Dan for his quiet devotion; Dan for his brainy achievements. She had tried hard to decide between them, but her heart had failed her completely.

They had both proposed, but so differently. Yet neither failed in his efforts to show himself the true lover. Dan was decidedly clever as an artist, while one could see at a glance that Dan would not be long in making his mark in the world. So there was really no apparent choice for the poor girl. She had weighed them carefully in the matrimonial scale, but they both balanced at love, and she was at her wits ends.

Don had called several times of late, only to find Dan comfortably seated on the sofa beside Sue. After stammering different excuses on the various occasions, he made hasty exits, often leaving Dan break forth into peals of laughter. Sue was silent through it all. Never a letter inviting Dan to call on a certain evening, so he decided that Dan spent all his spare moments with Sue.

If, we're thus, surely Dan was the favorite, so Dan relieved his aching heart by devoting all his spare moments to painting a beautiful canvas of Sue's head—for old time's sake. So Dan's visits became less frequent, and Dan felt confident of a bride, until, one day, something strange happened, as they always do in love affairs.

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Two was a perfect day that found Dan and Sue enjoying a horseback ride along the speedway. Sue looked the very acme of grace and poise in her riding habit, and Dan could not crowd down the conceit that rose in his breast when he thought how he'd won her away from all rivals, especially Don. Then he began arguing to himself that there were good reasons for it. He was better looking. He moved in a smarter set. He was more popular. So with an overstock of self-pride, he rode beside Sue with what might be termed, in slang, an enlargement of the butt-bands.

All the while that Dan was picturing his better points on the relief, Sue was thinking of Don. Surely what had become of the boy? He had not been at her house in over a week. Nor had he sent a single word of excuse, and she, in the whirl of her numerous social duties, had neglected to write him. She was slightly worried about the state of affairs, although she would not admit it to her conscience—that seemed an oxymoron of late—so tried in vain to crowd it out of her busy little brain.

There was a sudden click of steel, a quick jerk that threw Dan from his saddle, and his horse was off like a wild beast, clearing everything before it. Dan was bravely clinging to the stirrup strap, but it was a terrible position; only a question of seconds when his strength would fail him; then he would be dragged to death. All efforts to stop the horse seemed to urge him the more.

Sue sat in the saddle like one petrified with fear. She was powerless to move. Suddenly, almost as soon as the horse started, a cyclist whizzed by. It was Don. On, on, he flew, until abreast of the mad horse. One final burst of speed and the wheel crossed the horse's track. Don rose on his pedals, grasped the curb bit and threw himself on the horse's neck. "Twas an acrobatic feat for a circus. As he did so Dan's hold on the strap relaxed, he fell backward and dragged along the roadway, until Dan brought the nervous steed to a standstill. It was a brave deed from start to finish and Dan came out without a scratch, but minus a wheel.

As Don was being complimented on all sides, Sue came into view, dismounted and allowed her way through the crowd, leaving her horse in charge of anurchin. She took Don's hand without a word and shook it warmly, then stooped to examine Dan. He was unconscious and needed medical aid. Handkerchiefs, cold water, a few flasks and various other things were freely offered by the sympathizing crowd, and all were intent on reviving Dan, when the sharp clang of the ambulance bell dispersed them.

Dan was carefully stowed away in the ambulance, while Don mounted the front seat, after promising to call on Sue that evening.

The front doorbell rang. She rushed to the door and threw it open. Don stepped over the threshold and found himself in the arms of Sue.

"Oh, you dear, brave soul—twas just like you!"

"Oh, 'twas nothing," stammered Dan. "I knew you loved him, and I hated to see your happiness in this life die before your very eyes."

"Love him? Nothing of the sort. I love you."

"Sue!"

A lump came into his throat and tears into his eyes. He kissed her—such a glad kiss.

Six weeks later Dan went south, not

COOKING CORN FOR WINTER.

How Nebraska Farmers Prepare Their Immense Crops for the Table of the Consumer in Many States.

Nebraska leads many of the older States in the canning factory industry. Corn is the chief product, but the tomato output is by no means an insignificant factor in local commerce, and other vegetables receive attention as well. The process is practically the same everywhere. The cannery build-

ches. These machines remove every particle of silk and cob. Some people might throw the cobs away, but the canning factory manager says nay. He thinks it better to pick them up and charge 20 cents a load for them, and he doesn't have any difficulty in getting it, either.

Leaving the silkers, the corn is carried to the canning machines. Here, sweetened water and salt, the only condiments used, are added to the corn.

No chemicals enter into the process, it is said. After the corn has been sweetened and salted it is distributed into automatic filling machines. The soldering machines are also automatic. Every can is inspected and all defective soldering is returned for repairs. The cans are next placed in cooking retorts, where they are subjected to a pressure of 15 pounds and 250 degrees of heat for nearly two hours; the time varying somewhat owing to the condition of the corn. From the retorts the cans go to the cooling vats, which are filled with running water. Half an hour in the vats, and the cans are sent to the warehouse, where they are piled up in rows reaching to the ceiling. None of the cans is packed for shipment short of two weeks after it has been placed in the warehouse, thus giving time for all imperfections to develop. Labels are put in place by an automatic machine.

Many of the Nebraska cannery factories operate their own electric light plants, and there is a mechanical process by which the machines—every

one of them—comes in contact with the corn—is scrubbed by steam every night.

In many respects, the tomato canning process is similar to that of corn, the chief difference, of course, being that the packing is done for each machine. Iron trough lead in the corn to another department known as the silking ma-

chine, broken-hearted, but with a bride. Her name, however, was not Sue.

MINISTER WU TING-FANG.

Sagacious Celestial Holds a Foremost Rank Among Diplomats.

The Chinese minister to the United States, Wu Ting-Fang, is the most extraordinary person who ever came to us out of the east, says a writer in *Ainslee's Magazine*. He is one of the individuals rare in any country, whose intelligence is universal in its range.

He is a man of the world in all that the phrase implies. There is no company of men or women among whom he would not be at home. His mind plays easily and swiftly. He is quick of apprehension and speedy in response. Sagacious, witty, astute, discerning and catholic in sympathy, his mind has been to learn the ways of the country and adapt himself to them. He is an unfailing student of American life.

Up to the time of the arrival of Minister Wu, China was an undiscovered country. American public opinion in its conception of the Chinese character wavered between the cynicism of Bret Harte and the brutality of Dennis Kearney. The "heathen Chinee" was either a person of subtle intellect to be avoided, or an obnoxious interloper to be avoided, or a scoundrel to be stoned and spat upon. It has been the fortune of Minister Wu to convey to the American people an entirely new idea of his countrymen. In his own personality he has contributed a new type, which, through his actions and utterances, the American people are about ready to accept as the true type of a nationality hitherto inadequately understood.

Minister Wu is 50 years old and received his education in England, where he was admitted to the bar. He was the first Chinese lawyer ever admitted to practice before the English bar in Hong Kong.

Protection from Hall.

The plan of protecting vineyards from the ravages of gallinaceous seems to have been successful in part only, if at all, in France and Italy. Some experiments have been made in both countries, but the inference drawn up to this time seems to be that whole parks of artillery containing many guns of large caliber will be needed if reasonable security against gallinaceous is to be insured. And it is not altogether certain as yet that even if hundreds of sixteen-inch guns were to be discharged at short intervals the protection would be complete. The bombardment of the heavens cannot yet be considered effective.

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the front naturally precedes the horse when a back-up is necessary.

IS WAR BECOMING MORE HUMANE?

Below is shown the exact size of the bullets used in our great wars. The largest was used in the Peninsular war of 1808; the next at Waterloo, 1815; the third in the Crimean war, 1854; the next in the first Boer war of 1881; and the last shows the bullet in use at present.

John R. Lynch, the colored man who was a pensioner in the army, was once a Congressman from Mississippi, and was temporary chairman of one of the Repub-

lian national conventions at Chicago.

Mr. Winslow's nostrum, Ayer's Cures, for children, all kinds of diseases, inflammation, etc., 25 cents a bottle.

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<p

LOVE HIDDEN.

Do you guess it, I wonder, the spell that lies
Now and night on my lonely hours
How I look in the streams, and see
your eyes?
How I touch your dress when I
touch sweet blos'rs?

How I hear your voice when the
zephyrs sigh
Thro' the scented pines in the long
hot day?
How you glide from sight when the
sunbeams die?
How you come again with the moon's
first ray?

How my soul wings up from the thrall
of sleep
And links with yours in the stars
above?
How together, and hand in hand, we
sweep
Tho' the measureless fields of rose-
crowned love?

Ah! how should you guess?—for we
never speak!
How should you know?—for I can-
not look
(When we meet and pass) with a
glance too meek
To enter the love you might—not
brook!

So I tell my love in a secret verse,
By you for ever, Beloved, unheard—
Lest you shatter the beautiful dream I
nurse.
With a pitying glance or a scornful
word.

And my beautiful dream is sweet to
me.
O Love, is it false? O Love, is it
true?
For I dream that in close-lipped se-
crecy—
You know, you are glad, and you
love me, too!

Country Life.

"This district is infested with a red
terror, name of Reilly. We need help.
What do we pay taxes for?"

"This is the fourth letter I've had
besides telephones. Kelly, look this up.
See what the red terror of the month
is and get what evidence you can," said
the captain of police in a certain city
of the west.

Kelly was a terror himself; if the
gamins of his beat were to be believed;
a tall, gaunt Irishman with vivid red
hair, but with an expression of good
nature that had made him equally fa-
mous. Kelly had heard of the terror
before. His beat lay along the infested
district and on divers occasions he had
been called beyond his sphere of influ-
ence to investigate some outrage on the
person or property of citizens, per-
petrated by him, by a girl who went
by the name of the Red Terror. Wind-
ows were broken in winter with snow-
balls; dignified citizens were bombard-
ed from alleyways with masses of snow,
and the change of season only ushered
in new and fiendish schemes for the
demoralization of the general public;

mad balls, bats with bricks in them,
and finally reports came in of myster-
ious attacks which could be produced
only by a blow gun of colossal dimen-
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Benson's girl had an air-gun. Old
Mrs. Ramsay made complaint that her
house had been battered with rocks and
a number of windows broken, and she
had the rocks lined along the fence to
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In an hour Kelly had collected evi-
dence sufficient to send a man to jail
for life in his own estimation; then he
went up the alley to see old Benson.
It was a very hot day in July. The air
was still, not a leaf stirring, and from
root and sidewalk rose vaporous shapes
—boiling air, Kelly called it—that
made life intolerable. He hugged the
houses, walking from awning to awning,
when there were stores and stand-
ing beneath the shade of cottonwoods
and catalpas here and there, mopping
his head and sniffing the air like a
weather prophet for the change that
never came.

Reaching the end of the street, he
turned up the alley and made his way to
Benson's. The house was a "ram-
chack" of a place. It had not been
painted for two decades and in some
way had taken a lurch over the side-
walk so that the flowers in a box in
the second story hung like a plumbline
three or four feet clear of the basement
where Kelly stood. The old cobbler
sat in the front room surrounded by
the implements of his trade. He looked
up as the officer entered, took a
waxed end out of his mouth and lifted
his square silver-hued spectacles that
he might see and speak.

"No," said Kelly, "I haven't any job.
The truth is—the whole neighborhood
is up in arms about a girl of yours.
I've been looking into the matter at the
orders of the captain, and from these,"
taking out the papers containing the
complaints, "it looks to me like it was
a reform-school case."

"I've done the best I could," replied
Benson, "but Satan himself seems in
that child and I'm afraid I'll have to
let her go."

"And she's your child?" asked Kelly,
who had expected a strong protest.

"No, she's my grandchild. Her
father was Bob Reilly," replied the cob-
bler.

"What, Bob Reilly of the force?"
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"The same," was the reply.
"Why, Bob Reilly was killed saving
children," said the officer.

"I know he was," replied the old
man. "It was this way. The big school
buildings caught fire in the basement in
some way and all but ten of the
children got out; those had run up
to the top story and were cut off. Reilly
was in a building that looked
down on it. The firemen had the nets
down but the children were afraid to
jump, so Reilly got a rope and the men
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them. He threw them out of the window
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To enter the love you might—not
brook!

So I tell my love in a secret verse,
By you for ever, Beloved, unheard—
Lest you shatter the beautiful dream I
nurse.

With a pitying glance or a scornful
word.

And my beautiful dream is sweet to
me.

O Love, is it false? O Love, is it
true?

For I dream that in close-lipped se-
crecy—

You know, you are glad, and you
love me, too!

Country Life.

The Red Terror.
BY CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.

"This district is infested with a red
terror, name of Reilly. We need help.
What do we pay taxes for?"

"This is the fourth letter I've had
besides telephones. Kelly, look this up.
See what the red terror of the month
is and get what evidence you can," said
the captain of police in a certain city
of the west.

Kelly was a terror himself; if the
gamins of his beat were to be believed;
a tall, gaunt Irishman with vivid red
hair, but with an expression of good
nature that had made him equally fa-
mous. Kelly had heard of the terror
before. His beat lay along the infested
district and on divers occasions he had
been called beyond his sphere of influ-
ence to investigate some outrage on the
person or property of citizens, per-
petrated by him, by a girl who went
by the name of the Red Terror. Wind-
ows were broken in winter with snow-
balls; dignified citizens were bombard-
ed from alleyways with masses of snow,
and the change of season only ushered
in new and fiendish schemes for the
demoralization of the general public;

mad balls, bats with bricks in them,
and finally reports came in of myster-
ious attacks which could be produced
only by a blow gun of colossal dimen-
sions. Surely it was time to stop these
outrages and Kelly now proposed to do
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Country Life.

PEGGY'S DOLLY.

Only a roll of cloth tied to a broom!
The one precious plaything of Peggy
Mac-Groom,

A poor ragged child, in a dark dirty
street,
With no hat on her head and no shoes
on her feet.

Yet no little maiden, with dolls by the
score,

Is nearly so happy as this child of four
With this one single dolly that's made
out of rags.

And the carriage to draw it, a broom
that she drags—

For to Peggy's mind's eye, 'tis beauti-
ful thing.

And the coach dolly rides in just fit
for a king. —Little Folks.

A RING OF RATS.

An extraordinary nest of rats was re-
cently discovered at the bottom of an
old well in Courtalain, a hamlet in
France, the peculiar feature about the
animals being that seven of them were
joined together by their tails in such a
manner that it was impossible for them
to free themselves. The tips of the tails
were knotted together and formed a
cette, from which the bodies radiated.

They have been presented to the mu-
seum at Chateaudun, where they are
attracting much attention. A "ring of rats"
composed of twenty-seven animals,
is preserved at Altenburg, and other speci-
mens have been discovered at Bonn,
Frankfurt, Erfurt, and Lindeau.

That's right, the old rat and his
mates are right.

Pushing into the crowd, Kelly looked
down upon a singular scene. On the
ground, in the hot dust, lay an old
horse; its glassy eyes stared upward
from its nostrils dilated, its sides heaving
faintly, telling of the intense heat, suf-
fering and approaching dissolution. If
the dust at its head, holding an old umbrella
over it with one hand and a sharp-edged rock in the other, was the
red-headed hair girl Kelly had seen,

He declares that to see, the eye must be motionless. Now that he has told us
it is easy to understand that this must
be true. You cannot take pictures with a
moving camera, and the eye is only a
perpetual camera with self-renewing
parts. The eye must stop motion while it
takes a picture.

In reading, therefore, the eye does not
move along the lines regularly. It
makes an impression, moves to a new
position, takes another, till, view, then
moves again. Thus the words are taken
by groups. Perhaps, following Profes-
sor Dodge's lead, some other clever ex-
perimental will now tell us just how
wide the lines of print should be for the
easiest reading. Every one knows that
very long or very short lines are tiresome
so there must be a right length. When
the proper medium is found, the chanc-
ers are that we shall learn that the old
masters of the printing art had chosen
the best width for their pages.

One writer has argued that since we
see words and letters in whole groups,
the new method of teaching spelling
by entire words at a time—is the natural
method. But this does not seem to fol-
low, since there are other questions to
be considered in deciding which is the
best method of teaching children to
read.

"Yes. We begin at 6 in the morning,
and after dressing, wash the decks and
get ready for work. From 8 to 9.15 we
have breakfast, and then we have some
kind of manual work, painting or mend-
ing parts of the wood work. Dinner is
from 1 to 2, and after dinner we take the
wheel or hold the yards round or square
them up or brace them in. Each of us
does something of this kind, and at 3.30
we have a chance to tidy up, and at 6
we have tea.

He first came upon them two of
them, in their bare feet, were "tidying
up the decks," as they said, and the others
were in the cabin dressing to go
on shore, for an hour or two. They had
not set foot on land for several months,
for the vessel had just arrived from
Calcutta, and the boy whom I knew the
best was delighted at the prospect of
visiting a great city.

While we were on shipboard I asked
him a few questions about his life as an
apprentice.

"Of course I'll be delighted to tell
you," he said. "You see, our time is
divided into two watches, as we are at
sea. From 8 to 12 p. m. is port watch,
from 12 to 4 starboard watch. Then
from noon to 4 p. m. port watch, from
4 to 6 p. m. dog watch or star-
board, and from 6 to 8 p. m. dog watch
or port."

"How can you remember it all?" I
asked.

"Oh, it's easy enough," he answered
with a smile.

"I suppose you have some special
duty for each watch?"

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